XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1715.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

have been favoured with a tranſlation of the following MANIFESTO, publiſhed by permiſſion at Bourdeaux.

MANIFESTO,

the motives of the conduct of the king of France relative to Great-Britain.

WHEN by permiſſion of Divine Providence his majeſty aſcended the throne, France enjoyed the moſt profound peace. His majeſty's firſt care was to manifeſt to every power deſire he had to render it permanent. All world applauded this happy diſpoſition; the of Great-Britain in particular teſtified his ſatisfaction, and gave his majeſty the moſt point- aſſurances of a ſincere friendſhip. This reci- ocation of ſentiments authoriſed his majeſty to lieve that the court of London was at laſt diſ- ſed to purſue a more juſt and friendly line of nduct than what it had done ſince the conclu- of the peace in the year 1763; and that a would be put to the arbitrary proceedings to ich his majeſty's ſubjects had been expoſed ce that time in the four quarters of the world. is majeſty was the more perſuaded that he could pend on the ſincerity of the king of Great-Brit- n's proteſtations, as the revolution which has ce taken place in America had then begun to ke its appearance in a manner very alarming Great-Britain. But the court of London con- dering that as fear or weakneſs, which was on- the effect of his majeſty's pacific diſpoſition, ll purſued its antient ſyſtem, and continued vexatious acts of violence againſt the com- rce and navigation of his majeſty's ſubjects. is majeſty, judging of the king of Great-Bri- in by his own ſentiments, laid before him with he greateſt ſincerity all his complaints, confi- ently expecting that they would be redreſſed. Moreover, his majeſty being informed of the mbarraſſments in which the affairs of North-A- erica had involved the court of London, avoid- d to augment them by inſiſting in too ſtrenuous manner on the reparations which the Britiſh miniſtry continually promiſed and eluded.

Such was the ſituation of the two courts, when he proceedings of the court of London forced s antient colonies to fly to arms, in order to aintain their rights, their privileges and their berties. All the world is acquainted with the pocha of this event; with the many ineffectual eps which the Americans took to regain the ffection of their mother country; the manner n which Great-Britain rejected them; and laſt- , the declaration of independence, which was id neceſſarily muſt have been the reſult.

The actual war in which the United States of merica were neceſſarily involved with England, orced them to open a communication for direct ommerce between them and the other European owers; his majeſty would have betrayed the oſt eſſential intereſts of his kingdom, if he had refuſed to admit them into his ports, and had ot allowed them a participation of the advan- ges enjoyed by all other nations.

This juſt and wiſe conduct, practiſed by moſt f the commercial ſtates in Europe, engaged the ourt of Great-Britain to take the liberty of aking the bitterеſt complaints and repreſenta- ons, perſuaded, no doubt, that the language of ubition and haughtineſs would be ſufficient to ain from France an implicit deference. To ole indecent proceedings his majeſty fill replied ith calmneſs, juſtice and reaſon. He informed he king of Great-Britain in the moſt explicit ms, that he was not, nor did he pretend to be judge of the quarrel between him and his an- ent colonies; that it did not belong to him to venge his cauſe; and that conſequently nothing ould oblige him to treat the Americans as re- ls, to ſhut his ports againſt them, and ſtill leſs prohibit his own ſubjects from all kind of ommerce or connection with them. His ma- ſty nevertheleſs condeſcended as far as in his wer to prevent the exportation of arms and munition, and even gave the moſt poſitive aſ- rances, not only that he would not protect this mmerce, but would leave Great-Britain at li- erty to reſtrain according to the rules preſcribed the treaties, and according to the laws and cuſtoms of the ſeas, all his ſubjects who ſhould contravene his orders. His majeſty went ſtill further; he obſerved with the moſt ſcrupulous attention the execution of the ſtipulations of the treaty of commerce ſigned at Utrecht, although Great-Britain had, at the time, refuſed to ratify every part of it, and daily infringed it. His majeſty conſequently gave orders that the American privateers ſhould not be fitted out in his ports, that they ſhould not ſell their prizes nor remain in them beyond the time limited by the treaty above-mentioned. He alſo enjoined his ſubjects not to purchaſe the ſaid prizes, and threatened the tranſgreſſors of his orders with the confiſca- tion of their property. But all thoſe acts of ſuch remarkable complaiſance, and ſo much fi- delity in the ſtrict obſervance of a treaty which he might have regarded as null and void, were far from ſatisfying the court of London, which pretended to make the king reſponſible for every tranſgreſſion, while the king of Great-Britain himſelf, though aſſiſted by a formal act of par- liament, could not prevent his own merchants from ſupplying the colonies with merchandiſe, and even with ammunition.

It is eaſy to conceive how much a refuſal to comply with the arbitrary pretenſions of Great- Britain muſt have wounded the ſelf-love of that power, and rekindled her antient animoſity a- gainſt France. She was the more irritated as ſhe began to experience a reverſe of fortune in Ame- rica, where every thing prognoſticated an irre- concilable ſeparation from her antient colonies, and the inevitable loſſes that muſt enſue, and as ſhe ſaw France availing herſelf of a part of that commerce, which ſhe had imprudently driven a- way, and taking meaſures to render her flag re- ſpectable.

All theſe reaſons together augmented the deſ- pair of the court of London, and induced her to cover the ſeas with privateers, under commiſſions of a truly offenſive nature; to violate, in the higheſt degree, the faith of treaties; to inter- rupt, on the moſt frivolous and abſurd pretences, the commerce and navigation of his majeſty's ſubjects; to arrogate a tyrannical empire on the open ſeas; to preſcribe laws arbitrary, unknown and inadmiſſible; to inſult on many occaſions his majeſty's flag, and, in fine, to violate his terri- torial rights both in Europe and America, in the moſt inſulting and outrageous manner.

If his majeſty had been leſs influenced by the rights of humanity, if he had leſs valued the blood of his ſubjects, if inſtead of following the impulſe of his own diſpoſition he had only con- ſulted his wounded dignity, he would not have heſitated a moment to have made reprizals and repelled the inſult by force of arms.

But his majeſty ſtifled his juſt reſentment. He was willing to go to the utmoſt extent in the line of moderation, becauſe he ſtill entertained ſo favourable an opinion of his enemies, as to flatter himſelf that by ſuch moderation and friend- ly remonſtrances he could bring about a reconci- liation which their own intereſt required. On theſe conſiderations the king laid before the court of London all his complaints, accompanying them with the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, being determined not to ſuffer the king of Great-Bri- tain to entertain the leaſt doubt of his firm reſo- lution to ſupport his own dignity, defend the rights and intereſts of his ſubjects, and maintain the reſpect due to his flag.

But the court of London affected to paſs over with contemptuous ſilence the greateſt part of the remonſtrances made by the king's ambaſſador; and when it deigned to anſwer, made no difficul- ty to deny the moſt authentic facts, advancing principles contrary to the rights of nations, to treaties and marine laws, and to encourage judg- ments and confiſcations contrary to all juſtice; at the ſame time refuſing the right of appeal.

Whilſt the court of London was thus putting the moderation and long ſuffering of his majeſty to a ſevere trial, they were going on in their ports, with preparations and armaments which could not have America for their object.

Their purpoſe was ſo manifeſt that his majeſty could not miſtake it, and from thence it became his indiſpenſable duty to make preparations for preventing the evil deſigns of his enemy, and ſuch depredations and inſults as were committed in the year 1755.

In this ſituation of affairs his majeſty, who notwithſtanding his preſſing intereſts, had until this time refuſed the offers made to him by the United States of America, found that he had not a moment to loſe in forming connections with them. Their independence was declared and actually eſtabliſhed; Great-Britain herſelf had in a manner acknowledged it, by ſuffering the con- tinuance of acts which appertained to ſovereignty.

Had it been his majeſty's intention to deceive Great-Britain, and lead her into falſe meaſures by keeping her in error, he would have conceal- ed with the utmoſt ſecrecy his engagements with his new allies. But the principles of juſtice which had guided his majeſty, and the ſincere deſire he had to preſerve peace, induced him to a more noble and ſincere conduct; he thought it his duty of his own accord to enlighten the king of Great-Britain, by notifying to him the con- nection entered into with the United States.

Nothing could be more ſimple and leſs offen- ſive, than the declaration his majeſty's ambaſſa- dor delivered to the Britiſh miniſtry.

But the council at St. James's did not view it in the ſame light, and the king of Great-Britain, after having broken the peace by recalling his ambaſſador, repreſented to his parliament his majeſty's behaviour as an act of hoſtility, as a premeditated and formal aggreſſion. Yet it would be unreaſonable to imagine, that the re- ſentment of the king of Great-Britain aroſe from his majeſty's acknowledgment of the indepen- dence of the United States. That prince ſurely was not ignorant of all the examples of this kind which are found in the Britiſh annals, and even in thoſe of his own reign. His reſentment aroſe from another principle. The treaty of France fruſtrated the plan formed at London, of a mo- mentary and precarious coalition with America, and diſconcerted the ſecret projects which had influenced his Britannic majeſty to ſuch a mea- ſure. The true cauſe of the animoſity, which the king of England manifeſted, and was com- municated to his parliament, was, that he could not re-unite the Americans to his crown, and arm them againſt France.

Such an extraordinary conduct evidently de- monſtrated to his majeſty what he had to expect from the court of London; and, if any doubt had ſtill remained on this head, his majeſty would ſoon have found proof in the immenſe prepara- tions which were redoubled with the moſt aſto- niſhing precipitation in all the Britiſh ports.

Such demonſtrations, ſo manifeſtly directed a- gainſt France, became a law to his majeſty. He put himſelf in a condition to repel force by force. With this view he haſtened the armaments in his ports, and ſent a ſquadron to America under the command of count d'Eſtaing.

It is notorious that the forces of France were firſt in a condition to act. It was in his power to ſtrike the moſt unexpected and ſenſible blow on Great-Britain. It ſhall ever be confeſſed that his majeſty had entertained the thought, and that he was on the point of executing his pro- jects, when the very name of peace ſtopped him. He was informed by his catholic majeſty, that the court of London ſhewed ſome deſire of a re- conciliation, through the mediation of Spain. This monarch was not willing to appear as a mediator, until he had clear and poſitive aſſurance of being accepted, and without being informed of the principal objects which were to form the baſis of the negociation.

His majeſty received this overture, with a ſa- tiſfaction proportioned to the deſire he always had for the maintenance of peace. Although the king of Spain at firſt declared that it was in- different to him, whether his mediation was ac- cepted or refuſed; and though notwithſtanding he had theſe propoſals, he left the king his ne- phew at full liberty to act according to his own views, his majeſty not only accepted the media- tion, but immediately ſuſpended the ſailing of his fleet from Breſt, and conſented to communi- cate his conditions of peace, as ſoon as Great- Britain ſhould in a poſitive manner ſignify her deſire of reconciliation, on terms comprehending the United States of America, which France from principles of duty as well as inclination, could not abandon.

[For the remainder ſee the laſt page.]

STOCKHOLM, *February* 10.

THEY are buſily employed in the part of Carlſcron, equiping a fleet of 10 ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, to protect the trade of this kingdom. Theſe preparations are the more neceſſary, as the merchants of this kingdom have ſo much cauſe to complain of the unprecedented and frequent injuries done to their trade and ſhipping, by the Engliſh ſhips of war. The following memorial has been lately preſented to our miniſter on this ſubject, by a body of Swediſh merchants.

SIR,

THE deputies of trade have hitherto waited with patience, in hopes the repreſentations which the king has graciouſly been pleaſed to make to the court of London, concerning the violence committed on the Swediſh trade, by the Britiſh ſhips of war, would have had good effects: but the merchants continue to receive every day accounts of the illegal ſeizure of their effects by the Engliſh, contrary to all treaties, of their cargoes being plundered, be they of any articles whatever (if the French are intereſted therein)—that our veſſels, though freighted on account of neutral nations, are ſeized and the cargoes ordered to be ſold for ſuch prices as the Engliſh themſelves pleaſe to fix, though part of the cargo ſhould be owned by Engliſh, on pretences of their being warlike ſtores or ammunition on board. In ſhort, no veſſel can navigate freely, but thoſe on account of neutral nations, and not having on board warlike ſtores or ammunition; reſtrictions which are the moſt pernicious and ruinous to Sweden. We therefore are now compelled to repreſent moſt humbly to your excellency, the diſtreſſes of our trade, and to pray you that ſuch relief may be given as the times and circumſtances of things require.

The Engliſh ſhips have carried into their ports, in deſpite of ſolemn treaties, a great number of our veſſels, having nothing contraband on board. It ſeems to have become the law of the Engliſh, that no nation ſhall enjoy ſafety, tranquillity, and free navigation, whom ſhe ſhall pleaſe to diſturb.

This conduct, ſo injurious to every neutral trading power, does not become any ſtate which has not eſtabliſhed itſelf in the empire of the ſeas, which has been heretofore ſo much conteſted, and which it is at this time notorious that England cannot arrogate to itſelf.

Your excellency is fully informed of the indecencies and cruelties perpetrated by the Engliſh cruiſers on the Swediſh veſſels; and having forgot that reſpect which nations owe each other, they have refuſed to treat the Swediſh flag as independent and neuter. They have plundered from our veſſels, their proviſions, papers, and the private property and cloaths of the crews and of paſſengers, &c.

The deputies reſpectfully ſubmit to your excellency, whether moderation and forbearance are likely to re eſtabliſh the common rights of nations: for us, we are perſuaded that no other means can be effectual to reſtrain this inſolence, than ſuch as the laws of nature in ſuch caſes dictate, that is, to oppoſe force to force. We therefore reſpectfully urge your excellency, to effectuate with his majeſty, meaſures for opening the ports of Martſtrand, and of the North Sea, for privateers; that ſhips of war may be put into commiſſion againſt the Engliſh; and that the Swediſh merchants may equip privateers to indemnify the loſſes ſuſtained by the Engliſh violences.

PARIS. The frigate Concord, commanded by Mr. Legordeur de Tilly, of 26 guns, 12 pounders on her main deck, and ſix 6 pounders on her quarter-deck, is arrived at Breſt from St. Domingo. She had under her convoy 33 merchant ſhips, but was ſeparated from them by bad weather, in which, by a clap of thunder, he loſt his main maſt and ſprung ſeveral leaks, ſo that he was obliged to throw over board 12 guns from his main deck, to lighten his ſhip and make her anſwer to her helm. In this ſituation, making 15 and 24 inches of water an hour, he took an Engliſh privateer of 14 guns, and meeting the Engliſh frigate Congreſs, taken from the Americans, of 26 nine pounders on her main deck, and 6 ſix pounders, he engaged her for 3 hours and an half, when the Engliſh frigate left them. The ſhip Marquis de Brancas, one of the above convoy, is alſo arrived, of 9 ſix pounders. She was met by an Engliſh privateer of 18 guns, whom ſhe fought above two hours, and beat off.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has preſented a ſword and a preſent of 200 livres to captain Favre, of the privateer Phœnix, of 12 ſix pounders, from Havre. He left port the 19th of December laſt, and having captured a ſhip of 150 tons, he found himſelf ſoon after ſurrounded by five enemy's veſſels, each of ſix guns of four and ſix pounders. He fought both ſides of his veſſel for three hours, when he ſaw two of them ſtrike. At this inſtant four other Engliſh cruiſers came up, one of 12, one of 10, one of 8, and one of 6 guns. Captain Favre renewed the combat with the ten privateers. After having fought from day-light till ten o'clock in the evening, and having 10 balls between wind and water, his braces, ſtays and rigging cut away, 7 men killed, 21 rendered unfit for action, and almoſt all his officers wounded, he was obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers.

Monſ. Royer, in the Commandant of Dunkirk, a privateer, ſailed in company with three other privateers on a cruiſe; two of them had left him, and the third was at a great diſtance, when Royer came up with and engaged a cutter from Falſtone in England. The action laſted from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock. Many of his crew were driven from their guns, but he forced them back again, and finding them giving way a ſecond time, drawing his purſe from his pocket, he offered it to them to drink the king's health, if they would continue the fight. Soon after which the Engliſh cutter ſtruck her colours. His majeſty preſented captain Royer with a ſword for this inſtance of reſolution, which is the ſecond he has exhibited.

Mademoiſelle d'Eon chevalier de St. Louis (who was ſome years ago employed in a public character in London from France, and concerning whoſe ſex there was great ſpeculation and many bets laid, and finally a judicial trial in the courts of law) has lately written a letter to count de Maurepas, the French miniſter, praying him to procure his majeſty's permiſſion that ſhe may continue her military ſervices, and repreſenting, that as there is no war at land, ſhe wiſhes to ſerve as volunteer on board the fleet of count d'Orvilliers. "I can, ſays ſhe, in obedience to the orders of my prince, remain in time of peace in my petticoats, but in time of war, I find it impoſſible. I am chagrin'd to death; at this time, to find myſelf reſtrained, when I might ſerve my country with a zeal, courage, and experience derived from God and my own induſtry." She was ordered to retire to a ſmall village where ſhe was born.

The French government has given an inſtance of its humanity and attachment to ſcience, in iſſuing a late order to the captains of all ſhips of war, &c. to forbear any hoſtile acts againſt captains Cook and Clark, in two Engliſh veſſels, now ſuppoſed to be on their return to Britain, from a voyage to the ſeas of Japan and California, &c. for diſcoveries, "becauſe (ſays this monarch) voyages of this kind, and the conſequent diſcoveries, are of general uſe and importance to mankind."

The Britiſh frigate Apollo, of 36 guns, of which 26 were 12 pounders, has taken the French frigate l'Oiſeau, of 26 8 pounders, after a long and obſtinate engagement, in which the l'Oiſeau had her enſign ſtaff twice ſhot away and loſt her main-maſt.

GIBRALTAR. A veſſel came into this harbour and carried off two ſhips loaded with proviſions for the garriſon, and eſcaped with them.

BARCELONA, *June* 12. Our accounts from Cadiz and Ferrol mention, that the two ſquadrons in thoſe ports had orders to ſail on the 2d of this month; that of Cadiz is compoſed of 32 ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, ſix bomb ketches, and two ſloops. The fleet is victualled for upwards of four months, and is provided with the following ſupplies, viz. 1000 oxen, 10,000 ſheep, 10,000 fowls, and a proper proportion of other things.

LONDON, *July* 20.

The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the firſt enterpriſe they attempt, though miniſtry do not relinquiſh their ſuſpicions that both England and Ireland will be invaded this ſummer.

Advice is expected every hour at the admiralty, of an action having been fought between our fleet and the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain.

Auguſt 17. Another negociation for peace is again upon the carpet, through the mediation of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, by their miniſters at Verſailles; lord Harrington's regiment of 700 men is compleated in five weeks; beating orders are iſſued from the War-Office, for raiſing ſixteen more Scotch and Iriſh regiments; an American privateer called the Reſolution, from Bilboa to America, is taken and carried into Lisbon.

Auguſt 21. A letter from Liſbon mentions, that a violent earthquake had happened in the province of Aragon and Leon, in Spain, which had done conſiderable damage, and ſeveral lives were loſt.

They write from Madeira, that an Engliſh frigate has had an engagement with a large French ſhip of force near that place, which was maintained with determined obſtinacy by each party, till at length the latter which was near the ſhore, drove on a ledge of rocks, where ſhe was totally deſtroyed. The captain, ſurgeon and 195 perſons periſhed on board her. The others were with much difficulty ſaved by the frigate. It blew a freſh of wind all the action, and there was a great ſwell of the ſea.

Auguſt 28. An expreſs arrived yeſterday at the admiralty with advice that the Thetis man of war from Liſbon was arrived in the Briſtol channel. She came through Sir Charles Hardy's fleet the 19th inſtant, eighteen leagues weſt of Scilly, and brings an account of his being joined by the Ramilies, the Marlborough and the ſhip which made the Britiſh fleet 42 ſail of the line, beſides ſeven 50 gun ſhips, and a conſiderable number of frigates, &c. &c. That when he met them they were bearing to windward, and had no doubt of ſoon falling in with the combined fleets of the enemy, from the account of their courſe received by the Ramilies, and ſeveral cruiſing cutters.

Another account ſays, that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was well 75 leagues off Scilly, that the Iris and Northumberland men of war had joined them; but no mention is made of the Ardent.

September 1. The Ruſſian ambaſſador at Paris has preſented a ſpirited memorial to that court, and was on the point of taking his leave. A letter from Leghorn, dated the 13th inſt. has the following paragraph: "admiral Mann has taken twenty tranſports and two zebecques, and beaten the Spaniſh admiral, Barcelo, tightly."

September 2. They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh majeſty had juſt publiſhed an ordinance, forbidding the conſtruction of veſſels of any burthen whatever for the ſervice of any foreign powers for two years; as alſo to forbid the manufactory of naval, military, or ordnance ſtores, except for the Daniſh ſervice, during the ſame years.

Yeſterday Sir William Erſkine and Sir James Baird, lately arrived from New-York, were at court, and had a conference with the king.

The ſame day major-general Robertſon, lately appointed governor of New-York in the room of William Tryon, Eſq; took leave of his majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to embark for his government.

BOSTON, *October* 21.

It appears from the London papers that the Britiſh admiralty have changed the name of the frigate Hancock, which they captured from us into that of the Iris.

A late London paper mentions, that the richeſt preſents have been made to the chevalier de St. Prieſt, ambaſſador of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty at Conſtantinople, by the empreſs of Ruſſia, that ever was given on any ſuch occaſion, for his good offices in mediating the peace between her majeſty and the Ottoman court.—This ſettlement redounds to the advantage of France and America, as the court of London built much upon a new rupture between thoſe powers.—The young monarch of France riſes in glory, and has eſtabliſhed his influence in Europe.

NEW-YORK, *Oct.* 25.

By private letters from Falmouth, as late as the 8th of September, we learn, that the royal fleet then lay at St. Helens, and conſiſted of 48 ſail of the line.

The Terrible privateer of Liverpool, cruiſing in the Weſt-Indies, has taken two ſhips from Boſton bound for the French Weſt-Indies, with maſts and ſpars for the uſe of the count d'Eſtaing's fleet, and ſent them into Antigua.

Captain Dean in the ſnow Vengeance, of this port, of 16 guns, ſent in laſt Saturday the privateer brig Defiance, captain Pond, of New-Haven, of 14 guns and 72 men, which he took the 21ſt inſt. after a ſmart engagement, in which captain Dean had 8 men killed and wounded, and captain Pond 15 killed and wounded.

The Fincaſtle, of this port, has taken a veſſel with 50 hogſheads of tobacco, but ſhe is not yet arrived here.

The Ariadne, from the Weſt-Indies, with admiral Barrington on board, was arrived in England.

TRENTON, *November* 3.

We hear that general Sullivan has marched the army under his command, from Eaſton, to join the grand American army at Weſt-Point.

From Elizabeth-town we learn that on the morning of the 27th ult. ſome of the enemy, in boats, went up Newark river, and ſet fire to our guard houſes, but they ſoon returned without doing any other miſchief.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that the party of the enemy that came up to Van Veghten's bridge, to burn the boats, as mentioned in our laſt paper, ſuffered much more

considerably than was at first imagined; the militia killed three of them, made six prisoners, and wounded a considerable number; they pushed them so closely, that they dropped a great number of their caps, coats, and other articles; and if it had not been for a large body of foot that were landed at South-Amboy, to cover their retreat, every one of them would have fallen into our hands. Their commanding officer, who was made prisoner, is lieutenant-colonel *Simcoe*, of a new corps called the queen's American rangers.

It is to be observed, that *Simcoe*, is one of the enemy's principal partizans, and that his exploits have been generally marked with acts of the most inhuman barbarity. In this expedition captain Peter Voorhees of the first Jersey regiment, unfortunately fell into their hands near Brunswick, and was massacred in the most shocking manner. Dr. Ryker and Mr. John Polhemus were made prisoners by the covering party, with several others.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 4.

We hear a brig from St. Kitts for New-York, with 120 hogsheads of rum, is sent into Egg-Harbour by captain Gardiner of this port.

The sloop Active, captain Day, has taken and sent into Egg-Harbour the privateer Mercury, of 8 guns, captain Campble, just out from York on a cruise. Captain Campble and four of his men were wounded. There was not a man hurt on board the Active.

By the accounts of the combined fleets and the British fleet's near approach to each other, as mentioned under the London head, and several accounts, in different ways from New-York, we have great reason to suppose the following letter is the truth, especially as the writer got his intelligence in a way that he is fully perfuaded of the authenticity of it.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, (New-Jersey) October 26.

"It is reported, and with a good deal of confidence, that a packet went up to New-York, on Saturday, which brings accounts of an engagement between the two grand fleets in the channel, in which the British was worsted—The Ardent was sunk with her colours flying, and the fleet drove into harbour, where they remained blocked up in two different ports—I his report I believe to be true."

Extracts of a letter from major-general Gates, to the president of congress, dated Newport, October 27, 1779.

SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint your excellency, that this island was evacuated by the enemy's troops on the night of the 25th instant, and the next morning the army under my command took possession of the town of Newport; I have further the pleasure to inform your excellency, that the enemy did not commit any wanton destruction upon their leaving the island; the batteries and defences towards the sea line, only being demolished; about fourteen hundred tons of hay, four hundred and fifty cords of firewood, six hundred cords of peat, and a large quantity of straw were left in the enemy's magazines.

"If the United States do not receive every advantage that can be made from the enemy's precipitate retreat from this island, it will not be for want of faithfulness and affiduity therein; for I assure your excellency, that neither myself nor the officers under my command, have any object but the public goood.

"I am now wholly employed in securing the advantage we have gained, by fixing batteries of heavy cannon to the sea line, and in fortifying every post that commands the harbour; this so entirely engrosses all my time, that I must beg your excellency will excuse my referring you to my aid de camp, major Armstrong, for the further particulars relating to the evacuation and repossession of Rhode-Island.

"Before I close my letter I must in justice to the whole army under my command, say, that I have ever discovered in them, the utmost zeal and alertness in their obedience to all the orders I have given: civil liberty, and the rights of mankind, are well supported by such gallant men."

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

The following articles are taken from the Charaibean General Gazette, of September 28.

BASSETERRE.

On Thursday last arrived in a cartel from Martinique, capt. Tutton and the crew of the Sphinx 20 gun ship, which was taken to leeward of Barbados, on the 9th inst. by the Amphitrite, a French frigate of 38 guns; they engaged for one hour and 55 minutes; the Sphinx had 5 men killed and 4 wounded. At the same time was taken the tender of the Furnace bomb, but the bomb, though to leeward, escaped.

On Sunday last was sent in here by the Beagle privateer, capt. Anderson, the schooner Friendship, capt. Turner, who says, that on Wednesday last, being then in lat. 20. 19. N. he fell in with two fleets, five ships of which were engaged, and others using every effort to join in the action. That the French seemed inclined to run, but he apprehended they were too close to effect their purpose. That he stayed 5 glasses to see the action; and that, when he bore away, he left them engaged. We apprehend that those French ships must have been the reinforcement intended for d'Estaing, which have fallen in with admiral Parker's fleet, as he was cruising N. E. of Barbados. We wait with impatience for a confirmation of this intelligence.

On Saturday evening last a large party of men, headed by several officers, and aided by a party of marines, pressed several seamen in town; but seeming to forget the duty upon which they came, they gave into several irregularities; for entering peoples houses, they used the people with violence, terrifying their wives and children into fits, to the no small annoyance of the public peace. Nay, so far did they forget themselves, that they wanted to enter Mr. Zouch's bedchamber, struck him several times with their swords, and at last ordered a marine to fire at him, who in all probability would have committed murder, if he had not been timely disarmed by a negro wench, who wrested his firelock from him, and threw it into the house. They pressed Mr. Thomas Atkinson, a responsible freeholder, and other people of credit, and sent them insultingly on board their ship, where they remained till next day. These acts of violence may prove injurious to his majesty's service, and ought to be restrained by the superior officers.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 19.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the respectable CITIZENS of Annapolis, on Monday the 15th of November, 1779.

The honourable CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON, Esq; in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Annapolis, now assembled, highly approve of the public conduct and administration of their late Governor, Thomas Johnson, Esq;

Resolved unanimously, That the said late governor is entitled to the thanks of this assembly, and that an address to him on that subject be prepared and delivered to him.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. John Lawrence, of the state of Pennsylvania, when in this state, soon after the passing of the law, entitled, * An act for the better security of the government, was clearly and evidently an object within the said law, and that the proceeding which was had against him on that law was an official act of the governor and council, avowed as such by both governor and council, and warranted, directed and commanded by the said law.

Resolved unanimously, That the declaration and threat of violence to the person of the said governor, for proceeding on the said law against the said Mr. Lawrence, which the said Mr. Lawrence has at various times and places publicly made, and his late attempt to put such declaration and threat into execution, is an outrage on the government of this state, its laws and public authority.

Resolved unanimously, That it be signified to Mr. Lawrence, that his stay in this city is disagreeable to the citizens thereof, and that it is the sense of this assembly of citizens, that he ought to depart the city, and not return without permission of the governor and council.

Resolved unanimously, That forasmuch as the said Mr. Lawrence is in so ill a state of health, that Dr. Murray, his physician, thinks he cannot remove from this city immediately without endangering his life, Mr. Lawrence ought to remain till his health is so far restored as to admit of his removal with safety.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to Mr. Lawrence, and printed in the Maryland gazette.

Resolved, That Mr. Carroll, Mr. Jenings, Mr. Brice, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Paca, prepare the address to the late governor, and communicate the resolutions aforesaid to Mr. Lawrence.

* The 35st and 32d sections of the act for the better security of the government are as follow:

"And, To prevent this state from becoming an asylum for the disaffected fugitives from other states,

"Be it enacted, That the governor and council, or any magistrate of the county, on their or his knowledge, or on information, that any male person above the age of eighteen years, belonging to any of the United States, has taken shelter in this state, shall immediately cause such person to be apprehended and examined, and if such person cannot, upon such examination, produce a certificate of his having taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by his state, or if such person has not taken the oath or affirmation (as the case may be) which has been prescribed by this state, and refuses to take the said oath or affirmation, and shall also refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, viz. "I, A. B. do swear, or solemnly affirm, (if a quaker, menonist, or dunker) that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to the king of Great-Britain, his heirs or successors; and that I will be true and faithful to the United States of America, and will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the freedom and independence thereof;" the governor and council, or the said magistrate, may commit such person to the public gaol, or the governor and council may remand such person back to his own state, and in such manner as they may adjudge the most expedient; and if such person hath property in this state, he shall be subject to the treble tax aforesaid, in manner and form prescribed as aforesaid, and such person shall also be subject to all the disabilities imposed by this act; and upon every commitment of such person by any magistrate as aforesaid, the said magistrate shall immediately give notice thereof to the governor and council."

Mr. Lawrence's address to the public, in consequence of the above resolves, came to hand too late for this Gazette, but will be inserted in the next Baltimore paper.

November 11, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bryan-Town, in Charles county, the 12th of May, a negro fellow named HARRY, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, whom I purchased of Richard Marlow of Charles county. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring the said negro, or taking any acknowledgment from the said Richard Marlow, or any other person, for the above named negro Harry. I also will give one hundred dollars reward to any person that will deliver me the said negro.

THOMAS WATERS.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779

FOR SALE,

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceased, lived, near Snowdens river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, a crop, slit and under square in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

RACHEL MURPHY.

October 29, 1779.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BEANS,
JEREMIAH MAGRUDER, } execrs.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Nothing surely could be more conformable to the seeming intentions of the court of London. His catholic majesty, without doubt, lost not one moment for negociating accordingly with the king of England and his ministry; when these soon convinced the court of Madrid, that their propoſals for peace were not sincere. The British ministry answered without evasion, that there was no room for reconciliation and peace, until France should have withdrawn her declaration of the 13th of March last year. This answer was injurious to Spain, as well as to France, and discovered in the most evident manner the hostile views of Great-Britain. The two monarchs considered it in this light: and although his majesty, cuntinually animated by a love of peace, still left it in his catholic majesty's power, if he thought proper, to continue the mediation, he ordered his *charge d'affaires* at the court of London to be in future silent on this head.

His majesty was still however in hopes of an accommodation, when the squadrons commanded by admirals Keppel and Byron sailed from the British ports: this served to rend the slight veil under which the court of London sought to conceal its true intentions. No longer was it possible to credit their insidious pretenſions, nor to doubt of their inimical purpoſes. In this situation of affairs, his majesty found himself forced to change the directions of the measures which he had before adopted, for the security of his poſſeſſions, and of the commerce of his subjects. The event soon demonstrated the justice of his majesty's precaution. Every one knows in what manner his majesty's frigate la Belle Poule was attacked by an English frigate in sight of the French coast. It is not less notorious that two other frigates and a smaller vessel were taken by surprise and carried into the British ports.

The sailing of the fleet which his majesty had placed under the command of the count d'Orvilliers became necessary; to oppose the designs of the enemies to his crown, and revenge the insults which had been committed on his flag. By Divine Providence, his majesty's arms triumphed; the count d'Orvilliers, attacked by the English fleet, fought and obliged it to retreat, after it had suffered considerable damage.

From that time hostilities have continued between the two crowns, without any declaration of war. The court of London made none, because she had no reasons to justify it. Besides, she did not dare publicly to accuse France of being the aggressor, after the British squadron had taken three of his majesty's ships, and they saw that they should have too much reason to blush, when the execution of their orders, clandestinely sent to the East-Indies, should have convinced Europe what sort of confidence was to be placed on their pacific dispoſitions, and should have enabled all the world to judge, to which of the two nations, France or England, the appellation of perfidious rightly belongs, which the English ministry on every occasion applies to France. The reason why his majesty delayed to acquaint all nations with the many complaints he had against the court of London, and to demonstrate the absolute necessity he was under to have recourse to arms, was, that he still flattered himself the British ministry would return to their senses, and that justice, or still more the critical situation into which they had plunged their country, would induce them to alter their conduct.

This hope appeared so much the better grounded, as the English ministry incessantly employed emissaries to discover his majesty's dispoſitions, whilst the king of Spain continued to speak to him of peace. His majesty, far from falsifying the sentiments he had always manifested, on the contrary listened with eagerness to the new exhortations of the king his uncle; and, to convince that prince of his sincerity and perseverance, he entrusted to him without reserve the moderate conditions on which he was willing and ready to lay down his arms.

The catholic king communicated those assurances which he had received from his majesty to the court of London, and pressed that court to effectuate a reconciliation, for which it had itself testified so great a desire; but the British ministry still signifying to wish for peace, only answered to the friendly efforts of the king of Spain, by ambiguous propoſals which could not be admitted.

It was therefore fully evident that England did not want a peace, and had no other end in view than to gain the time essential to her warlike preparations. The king of Spain was perfectly convinced of this, and law also how far his dignity was exposed; notwithstanding which, this prince was so much affected by the calamities inseparable from war, and was so much pre occupied with the hopes of stopping its progress, that he forgot how far the court of London had been offensive to him, in order that he might employ himself only about the means of eſtabliſhing his pacific views; for this purpose his catholic majesty propoſed to the king a new plan, by which the belligerent powers should conclude a truce for a long number of years. This plan was agreed to by his majesty, on condition that the United States should be included therein, and treated during the truce as independent in fact; and, to give more facility to the king of England to subscribe to this essential condition, his majesty consented, that that prince might treat with congress, either directly, or through the interpoſition of the king of Spain.

In consequence of this plan, his catholic majesty formed the propoſition to be made to the court of London; independently of an unlimited ceſſation of arms, during which the United States should be regarded as independent in fact, that prince, willing to make use of every means which might stop the effusion of human blood, undertook of himself to propoſe relative to America, that each of the parties should remain in poſſeſſion of what they might hold at the time of the signing of the treaty.

No one surely could doubt that those conditions would be accepted; they were, however, refused. The court of London rejected them in the most formal manner, and shewed no diſpoſition to peace, unless his majesty would abandon the Americans to themselves. After a declaration so decisive, the continuation of war is become inevitable, and from thence his majesty found himself obliged to invite the catholic king to join with him, in virtue of their engagements, to revenge their mutual grievances, and to fix bounds to the tyrannical empire which Great-Britain hath usurped and pretends to maintain over all the seas.

This concise exposition of the political views, proceedings and succeſſive events which have occasioned a rupture between the court of Verſailles and that of London, will enable Europe to draw a comparison between his majesty's conduct and that of the king of Great-Britain; to render justice to the purity and rectitude of the intentions which have directed his majesty; and to judge which of the two sovereigns is the real author of the war that now afflicts their states, and which of the two must be answerable for the many calamities that will be in its train.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the poſſeſſors; to prevent which,

Reſolved,

That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or six years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omiſſion, the subscriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simms, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

w4 CHARLES GOODRICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVERS, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rubs in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavers, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

tf RICHARD BURLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a diviſion of the said parish.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the house of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Lootell, situate on the north side of Church-street. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.

w4 DAVID LONG.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, the beginning of May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the close of the summer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his escape; he has since been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1st inst. and stole from him a holland shirt marked P. S. with a slit in the gusset, 2 odd silk stockings, 1 pair 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 2 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens shoe buckles, 1 stock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

2 SAMUEL EWATT.

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